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PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—THE GLADIATOR.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—MYRNA.

WOBRELL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE, oppo-  
site New York Hotel.—UNDER THE GAULS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—FRENCH SPY.—HAN-  
DSON JACK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—RIP VAN WINKLE.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th st.—MRS.  
DUMFRIES.—BLACK-EDDIE SUSAN.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 2 and 4 West 24th street.—  
THE DIAMOND.—TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—WHITE, COTTON  
& SHAWLEY'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 595 Broadway.—ETHIO-  
PIAN ENTERTAINERS, SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUES.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—GONG,  
DANCING, BURLESQUES, BURLESQUES.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMO  
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, BURLESQUES.

EIGHTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, corner Thirty-fourth  
street.—SINGING, DANCING, &c.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 473 Broadway.—  
DANCING, FANCY, PANTOMIME, &c.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN  
MINSTRELS, BALLADS AND BURLESQUES.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—UNCLE  
TOM'S CABIN.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL  
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 415 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, September 29, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

Our cable despatches are dated yesterday, September 28. The Italian government had officially announced that the country was tranquil, but a dispatch from London reports riots at Modena, Milan, Genoa and Naples. The accounts were conflicting. The Pope had thanked Napoleon for the arrest of Garibaldi. The Manchester police had arrested scores of persons on suspicion of being concerned in the recent Fenian riots, but they were subsequently discharged for want of evidence. It was announced that another Fenian cruiser has recently been seen on the Irish coast. The fort of Kil Holmstein is to be immediately fortified and garrisoned by Prussian troops. The Japanese were reported to be annihilating Christians. The government of Turkey had officially denied lending aid to the insurgents of Bokara. The October Handicap at the Newmarket races was won by Friday and the Fortuna stakes by Athena.

Consols rated at 94 1/16 for money in London at noon. Five-twentieths were at 12 1/16 in London at the same time. Illinois Central at 77. Erie at 40 1/2, and Atlantic and Great Western at 22 1/2. In the Liverpool cotton market middling uplands were at 8 1/2d, and middling Orleans at 9d. Breadstuffs and provisions were firm and settled.

THE CITY.

The defunct Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank of Brooklyn, which, with the aid of its friends in Washington, has been trying for several days to become alive again, has been officially declared dead by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the receiver, appointed some time ago, has been directed to proceed with the winding up of its business.

Of the fourteen Internal Revenue Collectors in New York city it is stated that only one is a Johnson democrat, and he is at present bitterly assailed by the Tammanyites, who demand his removal. The members of the Metropolitan Revenue Board and the other collectors are either Weed men or radicals.

General Sickles has been ordered by the War Department to await in New York city for further instructions. General Sheridan left Philadelphia yesterday for New York. He was addressed by Governor Ward at Trenton, but had only a few moments to stay. In Newark, however, his reception was a grand ovation. He was welcomed by the Mayor, and made one of his customary short speeches in returning thanks. He was met in Jersey City by another enthusiastic crowd and, crossing the river, was finally domiciled in safety in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Haytian man-of-war Alexander Petion, a propeller, arrived at this port yesterday. The young girl, Catherine Lyons, who was shot accidentally while at a window in a bookbindery in Washington street, where she was employed, on the 26th ult., died yesterday. Hammer, who shot her, is now out on \$1,000 bail.

The stock market was strong yesterday. Government securities were weak. Gold was steady and closed at 143 1/4.

The chief characteristic of the markets yesterday was quietude, though in some commodities the business was large. Prices generally were firmer. Cotton was dull and 1/2c. lower. Coffee was quiet but steady. On "Change" flour was irregular, choice and low grades being 10c. a 1/2c. higher, and medium dull and heavy. Wheat was 1/2c. higher for winter, and steady for spring. Corn opened firmer but closed lower. Oats were unchanged. Beef and lard were in good demand and steady, while pork was quiet and heavy. Freight and wharfage were unchanged. Naval stores were rather more active. Petroleum was in fair demand and 3/4c. a 1/2c. higher.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The election in Louisiana for a State Convention passed off quietly yesterday as far as local concerns. The vote polled in New Orleans was very slight in comparison with the number of voters registered, and it is highly probable that the question of a convention has been decided adversely for want of the required majority. The entire vote in New Orleans is 12,000, while 28,000 voters were registered.

The election in Nashville passed off in perfect quietude yesterday, the radical ticket, with Alden, a Northern man, for Mayor, being elected with hardly an effort. The negroes voted with their usual gusto, though only a few whites made use of the privilege. The city authorities propose to retain their present seats and contest the election.

Despatches by the Cuba cable state that an earthquake and freshet had visited Porto Rico. The National Congress of St. Domingo approved the treaty with Haiti on the 24th inst. Smith had returned with the treaty negotiated by the United States.

Sections documents of considerable interest are published this morning. Among them are the inter-  
views

views put to Maximilian on his trial, which, being entirely political, he refused to answer, and they were consequently entered as confessed. A list of imperialists fined, exiled and imprisoned, is also published, in addition to those lists which have been published heretofore. A document, directed to Othenberg by two hundred Americans, calling his attention to their claims against the Imperial Railroad Company, amounting to about \$600,000, of which they have, it is alleged, been defrauded by the action of the agents of the company, will be read with interest.

Our Havana correspondence is dated September 21. The cable telegraph was flooded with business, although very few return messages from New York were received. The question of free and slave labor is again agitated, and actual observation shows that the production of slave labor, everything else being equal, is not as much, by one-half, as the production of free labor.

On the 4th inst. Marshal Pates, President of Venezuela, formed his new Cabinet as follows:—Senator J. S. Pachano, Minister of the Interior and Justice; General Nicolas Silva, Treasury; Rafael Arvelo, Fomento; Jacinto Gutierrez, Foreign Affairs, and General Juan Francisco Perez, War and Navy. Reports from Apure to August 19 state that the dissidents were defeated at the capital of that State, and General Munoz reinstated in the Presidency. The guerrilla chief Trinidad Pacheco was in prison at Caracas.

Intelligence from Haiti is to the 8th inst. The country was in an extraordinary state of agitation and its affairs were in a lamentable condition. Gold was fabulously high and provisions were scarce. Flour was \$30 a barrel in gold, and thirty-four Haytian paper dollars were only worth one dollar of Spanish silver. The Caca, a body of men opposed to Salnave's administration, were still in arms, and had pillaged Delmarie, a town in the south.

We learn from Kingston, Jamaica, that according to private advices of the 23d of August from Puerto Plata, everything was quiet in the Dominican Republic. It appears, therefore, that the news of a revolution in the province of Cibao against President Cabral, which was reported in newspapers of Port au Prince, is entirely without foundation.

The trustees of the late Captain Ralph Fife, of San Francisco, have notified the Secretary of the Treasury that they have in trust twenty thousand dollars bequeathed by the deceased to the government to help pay off the national debt. The Captain in his will expresses regret at having been unable to go to the war against the rebellion, and makes this donation in lieu of personal services. The trustees in notifying the Secretary intimate that numerous other patriots would do well to follow the example thus set them.

Congressman Randall, of Philadelphia, and a delegation of office seekers waited upon the President yesterday and urged a redistribution of the patronage in Pennsylvania in order to carry the election for the democrats. The President expressed the opinion that the principles involved should be sufficient without other "indications."

Chief Justice Chase expresses himself sanguine of a radical victory in the coming Ohio election.

The friends of Speaker Coffey deny that he favors impeachment, despite the sentiments expressed in his late Worcester, Ohio, speech.

John A. Logan made a speech at Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday, in which he favored the election of negroes to Congress, and intimated that a negro President would not be much to be feared.

It is understood in Ottawa, Canada, that Newfoundland will soon ask admission into the confederation, and that resolutions would be passed in Parliament at the next session admitting the Hudson Bay Territory.

A wharf at Monterey, California, sank on Friday, carrying with it a large quantity of flour and a schooner which was tied up to it.

Mr. Washburne's late visit to Washington, which was believed to have reference solely to the radicalizing of General Grant, was really for the purpose of procuring a house for the coming session.

Sylvester Quiller, for the murder of George Fisman, was sentenced, in Elizabeth, New Jersey, yesterday, to be hung on the 14th of November.

The terms of settlement of the case of Frazer, Trenholm & Co., the Charleston cotton brokers, in their recent litigation with the government, has been declared perfectly satisfactory to both parties.

A Mrs. Barrett, in Peaskekill, gave her three children poison recently, under the supposition that it was medicine for worms, the drug clerk who filled her prescription having made a mistake. The prompt services of a physician alone saved the lives of the children.

Progress of the Negro Revolution in the United States.

When, shortly after Lee's surrender and the collapse of the rebellion, Mr. Chief Justice Chase undertook his missionary tour through the dismantled rebel States, preaching equal rights and negro suffrage, it was doubtless with the calculation of the probable value to himself of the Southern negro element in view of the Presidential succession. He anticipated Southern reconstruction on the basis of negro suffrage, and, perhaps, in season for a profitable use of the Southern negro balance of power in the approaching republican Presidential convention. But while through the action of Congress a Southern negro balance of power has been set up in the place of the late imperious slaveholding oligarchy of white men, it is extremely doubtful whether any one of the late so-called Confederate States, excepting Tennessee, will be admitted to a voice in the coming Presidential contest. Indeed, there are reasons to apprehend that those outside States may be excluded even from the election of 1872, unless in the interval the unscrupulous party in power shall be supplanted through a decisive counter revolution in the North.

The Presidential forces contrived and set in motion by Mr. Chase and his helpers and followers are now developed in two tremendous engines or political machines—his financial system in the North, embracing his national banks—a gigantic moneyed monopoly—and negro supremacy in the South. If, through the power of this financial machinery in the North, he can be carried into the White House in 1868, he will, we may safely assume, take good care to maintain and employ the same means for a re-election—still holding the North in the clutches of his national banks, and, to make all safe, still holding the outside Southern States under their military commanders.

From the returns so far of the Louisiana election for a State convention of reconstruction, it is probable that the total vote cast will not be up to the requisition of Congress, which is a majority of the voters registered. If this election, in a State where the blacks have a registered majority of forty thousand, shall fall through by default, may we not look for similar failures in the other Military Districts? We know that the Southern whites are disposed either to oppose these reconstruction elections or to let them go by default; but if the blacks also are indifferent and lukewarm, when will anything be accomplished? From all the developments before us, and all the signs of the times, not one of these unscrupulous States will be put in a shape to secure a recognition in Congress this side the Presidential election—not one.

What then? The military despotism under which those States now lie prostrate will have become a chronic disease. The elements of self-sustaining political vitality within them, now dormant, if they lie dormant much longer, will die out. Negro supremacy, with negro ignorance, credulity and clannishness, it will be found convenient to the party in power still to hold under military law, as well as the intractable whites who will not recognize the beauties of a military dictatorship. Besides, there are elements of power, patronage and spoils in a military establishment of fifty thou-

sand men which are not to be thoughtlessly given up. Where, then, is the remedy? Modern history furnishes no example of a despotism over a conquered people more radically revolutionary than this established over our rebel States; and from the very nature of things it is full of dangers to the States as yet untouched and to our whole political system. How, then, is this thing to be reached and removed?

We can reach it in a warning voice from the people in these coming Northern elections, if only loud enough to be heard and felt in Congress. That the drift of public opinion is against these disorganizing radical schemes we are assured in the results of the late California, Maine and Maryland elections. Give us responses from Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York indicating a wholesome and hopeful progress in this popular reaction, and then we may expect a decisive reaction in Congress, meantime, or a new political revolution in 1868. We expect great things from the great Central States this fall, and to this end President Johnson, even within the short interval to the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio, if he will only exercise his power, may make a telling and effective diversion.

We have had from time to time, since Stanton's removal, intimations of a purpose on the part of the President to follow up this move with a complete reorganization of his Cabinet. Why not, and why delay? Has he anything to lose? Has he not everything to gain by this step? Let him put a vigorous and progressive statesman in the place of Mr. Seward; an active reformer, of broad and sound financial ideas, in the place of McCulloch, the broker; a popular man, who would give strength to the administration in the Senate, for the Post Office or Interior Department, and a popular and competent man in the place of Grandfather Welles; and let Mr. Johnson, in an appeal to the country, make known his reasons for these changes on the great issues involved, domestic and foreign, and we are confident he will make the dry bones of radicalism rattle again, from the Ohio to the Hudson, in these impending State elections. "In for a penny, in for a pound." In the removal of Stanton, Sheridan and Sickles nothing has been done, except the making of martyrs of these men for the benefit of the radicals and the special benefit of Mr. Chase. Displace McCulloch, and Chase himself is wounded. Reconstruct your Cabinet throughout, Mr. President, as a movement against Southern negro supremacy and a Northern moneyed oligarchy, and in favor of a progressive and expansive foreign policy, and lay your case frankly and clearly before the people, and you will at once confuse the enemy and give cohesion, unity, direction and efficiency to this rising reaction against these radical abuses and excesses which threaten us with a permanent despotism, North and South. The country will survive, for the people are waking up. But Mr. Johnson must act, and act at once, or his late half-way experiments will only hasten his downfall.

Our Arctic Explorations.

Our special correspondence from the vicinity of the North Pole is of considerable interest. Captain Hall, who is possessed of an energy and devotion of purpose rarely found among men, has now completed all his preparations for the search for Sir John Franklin's remains. To him is due the praise of having been the first to demonstrate the practicability of sledge journeys to take the place of dangerous and uncertain navigation in ships. A six weeks' trip has lately produced him forty dogs in addition to the thirty he before possessed. He will now commence a very active prosecution of his enterprise. He says, "If I die, I shall die doing my duty."

Repulse Bay, near which Captain Hall has wintered, is, at its head, in latitude sixty-five degrees north, and near Melville peninsula. Parting from this point he will probably journey to the north and westward in the direction of Victoria Land. The contributions which he may make to science are varied and valuable. Among them the geography of that ice covered region is as yet but imperfectly known, so imperfectly, indeed, that it is uncertain if commerce can at any particular season of the year make use of the numerous bays and inlets which abound throughout the space in British America bounded on the south by sixty degrees north latitude. Our new territorial purchase of Russian America makes it more than ever necessary that we should thoroughly know the geography and productions of all the territory east of it. The great valley of the Mackenzie river and the great Slave lake district on the east slope of the Rocky Mountains, and all the territory on the west slope north of fifty-five degrees north latitude, are controlled by our new Russian coast line. It would be wise on the part of our government to employ such a distinguished navigator and geographer as Dr. Hall to explore all this region, including Russian America. Our special correspondent would from time to time report progress and give the earliest accounts of the results of the expedition.

Negro News from Constantinople.

Some few weeks ago our contemporary, the Tribune, published an alarming special telegram from Constantinople. Russia, in an ultimatum, had demanded the consent of the Sultan to the annexation of Crete to Greece. Considering the power and pretensions of Russia, and the present excited condition of Europe, the word "ultimatum" was sufficiently startling to all who did not know better. We have waited with patience for the reply of the Sultan. But hours, days, weeks have passed, and the Tribune has not published it. At last, however, when everybody had forgotten the "ultimatum," we were informed that General Ignatieff has returned to Constantinople, and that the Czar declines to see the Sultan, and that neither party recedes from the position. Very alarming, indeed. What is the inference? We do not say that these telegrams have been concocted in the Tribune office—along the wires they may have come; but we do say that more absurd messages never found their way into print. For the sake of the Tribune we hope that they have been paid for, and by the kind and intelligent correspondent on the other side. It is bad enough to be hoaxed; it is worse to have to pay for it. That the public may judge of the value of the messages we print another telegram which appeared in yesterday's Tribune from the same source. We make no remark on it. It speaks for itself—

REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN GREECE.

Accounts from Athens state that a large party in Greece favors deposing the King and proclaiming a republic under the protection of the United States, or some of its three States.

Developments of Negro Suffrage in the South.

The workings of negro suffrage in the Southern States are exceedingly curious, and if the parties who have made the "right of the negro to vote a part of the law of the land" had not self-interest at the bottom of it, it would be heartily laughed at the bottom of the ridiculous results which have accrued. The latest opportunity which the negroes had to cast a vote was on the convention in Louisiana, where they exercised the franchise for the first time during the past two days. The negroes do not appear to have come up to the polls, and fears were entertained by the radical leaders that a sufficient vote would not be cast to make the call for a convention legal. The fact is that the poor negroes cannot be made to understand the purpose of their newly acquired privilege. Their radical masters are put to their wits' end to get it into the woolly heads of their colored allies that the franchise is a right to be exercised and not a material thing to be sold. Many of the negroes in some of the late Southern elections brought baskets to the polls to carry home the "elective franchise" which their instructors told them they were entitled to. Some of them brought bags which they thought were capacious enough to hold the precious franchise. Hundreds of them, who found that the inestimable elective franchise had no substantial or marketable form, absolutely refused either to register or to vote without being paid for it. They were cunning enough to know that they were entitled to claim pay for the labor which "masses" asked them to perform, and they were not going to register or to cast a vote without an equivalent in cash. The registry process was a stumbling block in the radical path. A man must have a name to register, and few of these poor fellows had a patronymic. Jim, and Tom, and Sambo, and Cuffee, and Pompey, and Cesar were there by the thousand—entirely too numerous to mention; but a distinctive name not one in a thousand could boast of; so Smiths, Browns, Joneses and Robinsons were supplied ad libitum to get over the difficulty. This was an easy matter; but when a rollicking nigger came along to the polls with his basket slung on his arm to take home his "elective franchise" to Dinah, here was a fix! And just this fix occurred in Louisiana. "No money, no vote," said Sambo. "Where is the elective franchise you promised us?" said Pompey, flourishing his basket. "Me no vote till I get that."

Not less ridiculous is the condition of things all over the South. The negroes in the mass have no more idea of the privilege bestowed upon them than so many cattle; yet radical madness has made them masters in the South. A few intelligent colored men in the principal cities of the South are paraded by radical politicians as examples of negro intelligence, but we see by present as by past experience that they are not types of the race to whom the government of ten States of the Union has been handed over.

At an election in Charleston not long since the Post Office boxes were found to be filled with ballots deposited by the negroes who had been supplied with them by radical agents, but knew not how to dispose of them better than by dropping them into the Post Office. To such a measure of intelligence it is that the affairs of the South are entrusted, and this the people are asked to endorse as one of the most efficient modes of reconstruction according to the radical plan. We are disposed to think that the intelligent American people do not see it in that light.

Our Amusements—The Opening of the Twenty-third Street Grand Opera.

New Yorkers are at length ready to have the pleasure of seeing at home an Opera House entitled to the name, and are to be indulged with performances of Grand Opera done in a style worthy that magnificent entertainment. As this will be a treat altogether fresh, we may predict that the opening of the new Grand Opera, to take place in November or December, will be, in fashionable circles, the great event of the season. It is true that we have had in this city plenty of theatres, and plenty of opera houses, and plenty of dramas and operas, and all that; but their glories were like circles in the water, and the water was a very poor little puddle. They are passing away, like the old wooden pumps of fifty years since, or like honest aldermen, or packet ships, or mail coaches, or religious newspapers, or pious parsons—one lingering here and there to stir the wonder of the boys or move the mummbling reminiscences of garrulous centenarians. For forty years we have had theatres peculiarly our own—dingy, mean coops, like cockpits, into which men and women were crowded by mercenary managers all they experienced as many miseries as Dante saw all his old acquaintance undergoing in the vats of hell on that memorable occasion when he met Maro, and they went round together and made a night of it, Dante being green and Maro mellow. Our theatres seem to have been constructed principally with a view to retaining the foul air to poison the people, or to torturing them out of the form of humanity with uncomfortable benches, or to preventing their escape in case of fire.

We have also had the drama and opera managed on strikingly original and, indeed, indescribable principles. Lately there has been an attempt to establish the lyric drama by *prima donna* selected for their weight. We have had, in fact, an avowed opera, and the only scale in vogue has been that honest old article that required sixteen ounces to the pound. Three hundred pounds has been a light weight. Imagine the dainty Rosina presenting herself to the public in the form of Falstaff, and imagine the happy barber calling her a "ragazza spirofata." But this sort of operatic idea will pass away in the whirl of the winter's splendors, and may be knocked down, if not dragged out, at the Devil's Auction, though the Devil's Auction, from appearance, has daintier wares to tempt the public fancy. Ristori will keep on with us, and will to-morrow night try the fiery Italian muse of Alfieri in its interpretation of one of the grand themes of Hellenic thought—Ristori and Alfieri. There is progress in this toward loftier idealities than the stage has been used to since it ceased to be the fane of a temple. Then we have our exquisite Grand Duchess of Gerolstein to lighten all this into the laugh of infinite nonsense, in the happy, rattling way that only the very genius of absolute fun can venture. With so many real attractions present, and the Grand Opera in the near future, we shall make out the season very well. A grand opera that may

present us such artists as Lagrange and Brignoli—that will have no subscribers and no exclusiveness—that will be conducted on real American principles, without fear or favor—is something to look forward to hopefully even from the midst of the delights we have in full possession.

The Question of Repudiation Among the Politicians.

It appears that some of the copperhead politicians of the West have been talking rather freely about repudiation. Some of the radicals, and especially the radical press of this city, have seized with avidity this incident to parade their pretended honesty and patriotism, and for the purpose of damaging the democrats in public estimation. Now, while we have no doubt that some few of the secession sympathizers of the copperhead persuasion would like to see the national debt repudiated, the conservative portion of what was the old democratic party entertains no such purpose or wish. Nor has the mass of the people of any party such a thought. If the question of repudiation should ever be raised seriously, it will not be because the American people favor in the least such a course; but it would come only through the reckless and extravagant legislation and maladministration of the party in power, making the burdens of the people too heavy to be borne. The radical editors and politicians who open their eyes with affected indignation at the idea of repudiation care nothing about it except for party purposes. Their declamations are sheer hypocrisy. They, of all others, are bringing us to the very state of things they pretend to deprecate.

Mr. Chase, the chief leader and head of the radical party, the man whom that party swear by and desire to make President, was the author of a system of finance which would have ruined any other country. He, in the course of two or three years, created a stupendous debt equal to that which took ages to accumulate in the most heavily burdened countries of Europe. It has been shown since, from the enormous revenues raised, that by a proper system of finance almost all the current demands of the government for carrying on the war could have been met without creating a debt. Had we raised five or six hundred millions a year, as we have raised since, there would have been a small debt remaining. But incapable and reckless as the administration of our finances were under this radical Secretary of the Treasury, our radical Congress has, if possible, shown greater incapacity and recklessness.

The creation and perpetuation of the national bank system, by which the people are defrauded of more than twenty millions a year, all of which should go toward paying the debt; the fearfully extravagant legislation for bounties and numberless jobs, during the last two or three sessions of Congress, and the frightful frauds in the revenue committed by radical officeholders forced upon the government, are the causes that may lead to repudiation. Mr. McCulloch, whose ignorance of great national finance is costing the country at least a hundred millions a year, is the creature of Mr. Chase and his party. He has no system of his own, is incapable of making one, and is only carrying out their crude and ruinous system.

No, it is not what the radical press calls an inflated currency that is doing the mischief. If it were not for the abundance of money the revenues of the government would be insufficient and the Treasury bankrupt. It is not a few copperhead politicians that are hurrying us on to repudiation; but it is the radical party in power that is bringing us to a state of things where the people will not be able to bear the burdens put upon them. If we would escape the disgrace of repudiation we must reform our financial system and its management. Mr. McCulloch must be removed and an able statesman put in his place, and the people must choose more capable and honest representatives to Congress. This, and this only, may save the country from the evils which the radical press hypocritically pretend to fear.

The Next Contest for Mayor of New York.

The next election for the Mayoralty of New York, which takes place on the first Tuesday in December, will be a very mixed and complicated affair. While in the general election for State officers in November the vote of the city will be cast with unprecedented unanimity against the party of negro supremacy and Puritanical legislation, in the local charter election it will be divided up among three elements which will enter into the contest independent of the ordinary political divisions. One of these three elements will be composed of the debris of Tammany, with Hoffman as their candidate; another will comprise that portion of Tammany engaged in an attempt to reorganize the inside rings under new leaders, together with the most important portion of the outside democratic organization, who will have the name of Fernando Wood at the head of their ticket. The third element will consist of all those democrats who desire to cleanse and purify Tammany by overthrowing all the old leaders and rings, and of the citizens generally who stand aloof from politics, and only wish to secure an honest and independent city government by the election of good men to office. This latter party will put John Anderson or some such man in the field as their standard bearer. The fight will, therefore, be a triangular one, and will be fought out on local issues, without any reference to general political divisions.

With regard to Fernando Wood, it is very doubtful whether he is to be considered a real candidate for the Mayoralty. He has probably made a show of going into the contest for the purpose of effecting other purposes than an election to that office. He has certain valuable leases yet unsigned by the Comptroller, involving an amount of some two or three hundred thousand dollars, and he desires to have them signed and delivered. Then he has been accustomed to receive a species of blackmail or percentage out of some of the city offices, and he is not willing that the remunerative positions of Sheriff and County Clerk shall be given away without allowing him a finger in the dainty dish. To accomplish the ends he has in view it may be useful to him to place himself in the field in order to enable him the better to drive his several bargains, and in that case it will be immaterial to him who may succeed. His object will be to make the best terms he can with either party, and the probability is that, from the necessities of the case, he will find that his real interests

lie with the candidate opposed to the ruling ring of Tammany.

There is one consolation in this general scramble and hubbub for those who look quietly on as mere spectators, without any other interest than arises from a desire to see the city government placed in honest hands; and that is, that whatever the result may be, an army of political adventurers, place hunters and municipal paupers will be knocked a piece. The political field will be covered with the killed, and there will not be enough flesh left upon their bones to make it worth the while to the carrion crow to feed upon their carcasses.

Mr. McCulloch Excluding the Press from the Treasury Department.

It appears that Mr. McCulloch has issued an order prohibiting the representatives of the press from entering the department to get information. The reason assigned for this act is the publication in a Boston paper of bogus news about the Treasury. This might be a very good reason for excluding the correspondence of that paper, and there may be other ignorant or corrupt Bohemians in Washington who are not fit to enter any decent place; but that is no cause for excluding the respectable representatives of the press or of the press generally. In fact it is a piece of presumption and impudence in Mr. McCulloch to forbid these gentlemen entering the department. The Treasury belongs to the people and not to Mr. McCulloch; yet he acts as if he were lord and proprietor of it. He is only the servant of the people; they have a right to know through the press what is going on in the department. The representatives of the press have a right to enter the department to obtain information for the purpose of spreading it before the public. If any individual correspondent behaves badly, as in the alleged case of the Boston man, let him be excluded, but not the rest.

Mr. McCulloch has grown too big for his breeches. All such small men, when elevated to a high position they are unfit for and never dreamed of obtaining, play fantastic tricks and become presumptuous. Is there not some other reason than that given for keeping the affairs of the Treasury secret? They have been so grossly mismanaged that the Secretary may well fear the light. The department has become really a monstrous gambling institution, as demonstrating every way as John Morrissey's faro banks or Ben Wood's lotteries. The two hundred millions constantly held in the Treasury is used to bull or bear the market for the benefit of a certain set. Is it, with all the other irregularities and frauds, that makes the Secretary so afraid of the press? Having such an incompetent man at the head of the department, it is the more necessary that the people should know what is going on. It is impudent presumption for this man, the servant of the public, to say the representatives of the press shall not enter the Treasury. If for nothing else, though there are plenty of other reasons, the President should remove Mr. McCulloch at once. He has always been totally inefficient and an embarrassment, and now he assumes to be an autocrat.

The Ticket of the Nigger and Forty Cents' Worth of Candy.

On this ticket Congressman Hulburd is to run, it appears, as candidate for the office of Comptroller of the State of New York. A St. Lawrence county politician, Mr. Hulburd has mainly acquired his legislative experience in the House of Assembly. In Congress, where he is now serving his second term, he has chiefly distinguished himself by getting up the Smelling Committee, of which he was chairman, and by the aid of which he undertook, a few months ago, to run the New York Custom House. The labors of this Smelling Committee, which strove to make mountains of mole hills, and which held its solemn investigation at the Astor House during the palmiest days of the Black Crook, resulted in no more startling charge against Mr. Collector Smythe than that he was suspected of having presented to a member of President Johnson's family some forty cents' worth of candy. If the "nigger" proves no better investment for Congressman Hulburd than the forty cents' worth of candy with which he hoped to revolutionize the Custom House, his chances of running successfully for the office of State Comptroller will be slim indeed.

COLORADO CONVENTION IN LEXINGTON, KY.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 28, 1867.  
10 o'clock P. M.

The State Convention of the colored benevolent societies of Kentucky met at Lexington to-day, and were addressed by General Brinley and John P. Breckinridge. Resolutions favoring a union on the basis of equal rights for colored men were agreed to. A constitution was adopted, and officers for the ensuing year were elected, John P. Breckinridge being chosen President.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN NASHVILLE.

The Alden Radical Ticket Elected—No Disturbance—The Legality of the Election to be Contested by the City Authorities.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 28, 1867.

The election to-day passed off peacefully. The voters were stationed at all the places of voting, but there was no need of them. The Alden radical ticket for Mayor and City Council was elected with but little opposition. The colored voters were out in considerable numbers, while the mass of the whites declined to vote. Alden's majority over Scoville is about 1,500. The city authorities will not recognize the legality of the election, and will hold on until the question is determined by the courts, if not rejected by the military authorities.

A correspondence between General Thomas and Mayor Brown took place to-day, the former charging the latter with misrepresenting his action in a card published this morning, withdrawing from the canvass for Mayor, in stating that he (Thomas) had notified him that he would use the military power of the United States in preventing a peaceable election. Mayor Brown in a long letter refuted his statement and attempted to justify General Thomas, and in conclusion, stated his denial of having given such a notification.